FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLITICIAN EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER VIOLA NOMINATING PROCESS

PY221503 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] La Plata, 20 Oct (NA)--Social Democratic leader Luis Fabrizio has stated that the country's experience during the selection of President Jorge Videla's successor "is deeply disturbing" because "as we could infer from the words of the interior minister (Albano Harguindeguy) himself, there was a kind of tug of war among the three forces over the appointment of the future president."

He continued: "This does not favor the process and it alarms those of us who wish that the declared objectives for a resumption of the democratic life of the country will be reached."

Fabrizio, former mayor of Mar del Plata, said in statements published today by the local morning paper EL DIA that "Gen Roberto Viola's appointment to succeed Videla was no surprise." He maintained that Viola "should be the man to satisfy the demands made by various sectors, which have not yet been met."

He stressed: "There is a great national question which has not yet been answered by this government--what should we understand democracy to mean?" He continued: "All social sectors, the church, the labor movement and the armed forces, should state their positions regarding this question and we should stage a great debate."

When referring to the present economic policy, he stated the need to "correctly manage national saving" and explained that "our party is not concerned over time limits, but we do want the announced objectives which have not been reached to be fulfilled."

AGRARIAN LEADER VOLANDO RECEIVES SUPPORT

PY221323 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1055 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Resistencia, 22 Oct (NA)--Deolindo Bittel, vice president of the Justicialist Party, has told Humberto Volando, chairman of the Argentine Agrarian Federation, that "no one can accuse you of being a subversive for criticizing the ill-fated policy of Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz, which is bringing thousands of rural and city workers to the brink of bankruptcy."

This is stated in a telegram which Bittel sent to Volando and which also says: "We who also aspire to being the equals of the voiceless people support your just claims. I and millions of Argentines embrace you."

Volando was officially warned by Interior Under Secretary Jose David Ruiz Palacio that the government was "not prepared to tolerate under any circumstances" attitudes or statements by the agrarian leader which could be interpreted as a "disruptive action."

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR BOLIVIA--Argentina has granted Bolivia a $50 million loan for the purchase of 235,200 tons of wheat, which will be supplied during the course of the next 8 months. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 13 Oct 80 P 5 PY]

MEETING WITH POPE--Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (NA)--Former metalworkers leader Lorenzo Miguel traveled to Rome yesterday. Union spokesman reported that he will meet with the pope to ask him to intercede with the Argentine military junta for the release of former constitutional president Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 80 PY]

EXILED PRESIDENT-ELECT FORECASTS DOWNFALL OF REGIME

PY221846 Paris AFP in Spanish 0432 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Oct (AFP)--The thwarted Bolivian president-elect, Hernan Siles Zuazo, has forecast that General Garcia Meza's regime will soon collapse before the peaceful resistance of the Bolivian people.

Siles Zuazo arrived in Bogota tonight to participate in the international symposium on the North-South dialogue based on the Brandt report which will be held here this week.

In a brief statement to the press made at the airport, the president-elect in exile confirmed that some of the current military chiefs are connected with international drug rings. He also expressed his fears that the death penalty which the Bolivian regime is seeking to resurrect in order to do away with drug traffickers will be used, in fact, to liquidate those democrats who oppose General Garcia Meza's dictatorship.

Siles Zuazo also reaffirmed his desire to return to Bolivia soon and to struggle underground for the return of democratic institutions.

PAZ ZAMORA: MILITARY REGIME NOT YET CONSOLIDATED

PY222301 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 22 Oct (AFP)--Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivian vice president-elect before the military coup, made a call here today to the democratic countries of the world to help reestablish democracy in his country.

Paz, who is touring Europe, stated in a press conference that the power of the military junta in Bolivia has not been consolidated, especially because of the international problems it is facing, since several governments, especially European ones, have not recognized it.

Paz Zamora stated that the United States, which has refused to recognize the new regime, has reduced to a minimum its diplomatic personnel in La Paz and that Washington has reproached Gen Garcia Meza and his aides for heading important trafficking in cocaine.

Paz Zamora, vice president of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), allied with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and with the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), is the only surviver of an attack perpetrated during the electoral campaign last June.

Paz Zamora has supported the constitution of a transitional government under three conditions: limitation of its existence to a short period, creation of a program to reestablish the democratic institutions and the participation of the UDP in the government coalition.

Paz Zamora also indicated that former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler, who has been granted asylum in France, supports the UDP with which she maintains contact.

Alwin Brueck, secretary of state in the FRG Economic Cooperation Ministry, stated here today that the Bonn government has decided to continue with the aid currently granted to Bolivia, which directly benefits the population. Brueck indicated, however, that the projects prepared between the two governments in May 1980 will not be implemented and that the financial resources (more than DM100 million) will be frozen until the Bonn government feels that new negotiations are possible.

PRESENCIA COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS COCA REGULATIONS

PY211727 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Commentary: "Coca Trade" by Cristobal Suarez A.]

[Text] Worried people come to government house. Whether they like it or not, the authorities have to see the crowds and listen to their complaints. Also, journalists can walk to the Narcotics Bureau to give a hand. (I wrote this article on 2 July 1980. It was never published.)

People say that "permits" to transport coca are being sold and that some people who ask for permits get desperate and pay whatever is asked. That is to say, the system of permits gives rise to the possibility of selling these "permits."

I do not believe this....Everyone knows that the employees of the Narcotics Bureau are honorable people. But I do wonder, however, why are these offices not entrusted to civilian professionals?

The core of the evil is in the system of permits for those who sell or transport coca although the "sale" of coca is legal and free. It is an essential product which provides income for many exploited peasants, and now this coca has become a source of worry for the small coca traders who have only the meager profits from this trade to support their familes.

Why cannot coca trade be free?

It is not a crime to sell coca. The prohibition on selling coca is illegal and it is also illegal to authorize some people to sell coca and to prohibit others.

The fact that the sale of coca is forbidden does not mean that less cocaine will be produced.

Undoubtedly, the authorities want to prevent the innumerable crimes which are taking place and it is impossible to preclude the manufacture of cocaine and its export. The patriotic thing to do would be to establish a state monopoly which would operate within the plan established by the World Health Organization.

It is ridiculous to burn the seized cocaine, which is worth a great deal of money, because many good projects could be financed with the money its sale could bring. The least that could be done would be to improve the prisons.

Judges and other authorities are also guilty of great injustices because they do not discriminate between those who are involved in the crime and also because they delay the proceedures. They even go as far as to imprison friends of traffickers and they harrass humble people who do not have the money to pay for their defense while the big shots are free and clear.

There is no fairness. There is no pity in the hearts of the authorities and no brains in the heads of those who draw up the laws.

Let us be realistic and patriotic. Let us show pity toward our brothers imprisoned and buried for life, forgotten even by their lawyers.

BRIEFS

INTERIM INFORMATION MINISTER--Education Minister Ariel Coca took over as interim minister secretary of press and information yesterday afternoon, temporarily replacing Fernando Palacios who left for the United States to undergo medical treatment. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 80 PY]

O ESTADO REPORTS ARAB INTEREST IN WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY

PY222346 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 P 7

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] Moderate countries in the Persian Gulf, such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, want to set up a large war materiel industry by purchasing technology in complete "packages" from various countries, including Brazil. These countries would be invited to install assembly units for armored cars, aircraft, artillery pieces and shells, missiles and light individual weapons.

The governments of that region seem to be concerned about the fact that, in case of conflicts, the usual suppliers wait for a clear picture to emerge and then enter into political negotiations before making shipments to supplement the arsenals of the countries in conflict.

In the Iranian-Iraqi clash, the ripple effects of the war are jeopardizing the entire defensive schemes of neighboring countries. The information was leaked by a source connected with suppliers of strategic material in Sao Jose Dos Compos, but rumors to that effect had already been circulating in that sector for a year. Sources connected with ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Inc] in Sao Paulo admitted yesterday that "numerous preliminary contacts have already been made, without going any further or presenting concrete proposals."

In fact, the idea has been taking shape since September 1978, when the Arab Industrialization Organization (whose council is composed of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the Arab Emirates) decided to approve an agreement with the French multinational company Dessault-Breguet to manufacture under license in Alexandria the Mirage-2000 advanced interceptor-bomber. The Alphajet-M training and ground attack aircraft was also included in the contract. Agreements followed with the British companies Rolls-Royce, Westland and British Aerospace for the manufacture of Lynx fighter helicopters, turbines for these helicopters and Swingfire antitank missiles, respectively. In 1979, those contracts already had a $1.4-million price tag.

The expansion of the program will involve Brazil directly. Iraq is really interested in the complete manufacture of X-40 surface-to-surface missiles, which were developed by the Military Engineering Institute, taking as a basis a stage of the Sonda-2 space research rocket, which can deliver an explosive payload of 250 kilograms at a range of 40 kilometers. Light weapons, such as the Fau rifle and a Brazilian flamethrower, are drawing the attention of the consortium. However, Brazil's main participation in the scheme is represented by ENGESA armored cars, particularly the attack and reconnaisance Cascavel EE-9 and the multipurpose Urutu EE-11, which have already proved their usefulness in Iran.

Moreover, Arab navies are interested in sophisticated equipment for patrol boats along the coasts and straits. This is the type of equipment that the navy arsenal is taking steps to manufacture under the "Corveta Project" to build an electronically sophisticated ship, equipped with missiles and rapid-fire guns (a cannon and a mortar). This ship should be ready for operation by mid-1985--including for export--at a cost of $80 million.

Brazilian technology in the metallurgical sector also seems to be attracting the attention of the most radical nations in the ongoing confrontation with Israel, namely, Syria, Libya and Algeria. As already publicly admitted, the latter three countries are interested in forming a combined force with nuclear capabilities in the belief that the Israeli Dimona atomic plant has already manufactured almost two dozen atomic devices that can be launched by modern, properly adapted Israeli aircraft, such as the F-15 and F-4 Phantom.

In line with these imports, including the transfer of know-how, the Arab leaders--whose commercial missions visit Brazil periodically--would be interested in the purchase of special steels necessary for the manufacture of strategic war equipment.

FOURTH DIVISION COMMANDER ON COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

PY230216 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Belo Horizonte--Speaking yesterday to 53 regional teachers' delegates as part of the morals and citizenship course sponsored by the Minas Gerais Education Secretariat, 4th Division Commander Gen Jose Luis Coelho Neto departed from the prepared text of his lecture to accuse the bishop of Teofilo Otoni, Dom Quirino Adolfo Schmitz, of being the most prominent representative of the Marxist church in Brazil.

The general said that the Communist Party of Brazil publishes 18 Marxist newspapers with money from abroad and we do not have money to publish a single newspaper. That money from abroad is channeled through the Marxist clergy. The best example of this is the bishop of Teofilo Otoni, Dom Quirino Schmitz, and we must not be afraid to name names. There are men who want to destroy this country. They are the Casaldigas [another priest accused of being a communist] of this country. A foreign priest in Recife offended our independence. But, I ask how is his country doing? Allow me to recall an old saying: "Monkey, watch your tail."

The general spoke yesterday morning at the auditorium of the Finance Secretariat of Minas Gerais in an inaugural lecture of the course offered to motivate the creation of citizenship centers in rural schools. General Coelho Neto stressed the need for citizens to cultivate good citizenship and, at one point in his lecture, he pointed his finger at the Marxists as the worst enemies of the peoples of the free world. He said that there are in Brazil organizations which are similar to Marxist movements, listing the Socialist Convergence, the Brazilian Committees for Amnesty and the Women's Movement for Amnesty as some of the supporting organizations.

In addition, he listed the Brazilian Democratic Center (CEBRADE), the Unified Negroes' Movement Against Racial Discrimination, the Movement Against the Cost of Living and the National Movement for the Defense of the Amazon as other organizations of the same kind. The general noted: "These organizations are infiltrated by communists who seek to recruit sympathizers who will let them take control of the organizations and thus organize subversion."

"The communist movement in Brazil is revolutionary and oriented by the Ideology of Marx and Lenin. It is directed by the Moscow-based international communist movement."

General Coelho Neto said that the Brazilian communist movement follows three lines of action and, showing slides, referred to the Brazilian Communist Party as being "illegal, reformist and a propounder of a popular democracy. Prestes, Leopoldo Dias and others are just rubber stamp elements who need to consult the Russian Communist Party before changing the Brazilian party secretary general."

He then noted that another line of action is the socialists, legally represented by the Workers' Party, the Socialist Convergence--now in decline--and the Internationalist Socialist Organization, "the last one operating in Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo and Recife, with connections with the party of Willy Brandt in the FRG." He also mentioned the Revolutionary Workers Party as another follower of this socialist line.

Showing more slides, General Coelho Neto added that the third line is followed by those who preach armed revolution in the country, a line that is rather confused and is represented by the MR-8 [not further identified], the Communist Party of Brazil, the Proletarian Participation Movement, the Internationalist Communist Party "and other organizations treading the same path."

FOREIGN MINISTER HOPES FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

PY221400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile 21 Oct (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said here today that Chile is always (?willing to overcome) the existing disagreements with the United States.

The foreign minister criticized Washington's protectionist economic policy and without directly mentioning it he also alluded to the political problem between the two countries that culminated a year ago when the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet refused to hand over the three military officers who were charged by U.S. courts. The three officers were involved in the killing of Orlando Letelier that was perpetrated in Washington on 21 September 1976.

Rene Rojas Galdames noted today that Chilean-U.S. diplomatic relations have deteriorated in the last few months since 11 months ago the U.S. Department of State decided to reduce its diplomatic representation in Santiago and announced the suspension of all economic aid to Chile.

The foreign minister added that Chile, however, has always tried to overcome these disagreements and has always showed a clear will to cooperate. The minister made this statement in a speech he delivered today at a luncheon offered by the U.S.-Chilean (?business) chamber.

PINOCHET DECLINES TO MEET WITH ARGENTINE POLITICIAN MANRIQUE

PY221953 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Relay from government house by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Excerpts] On leaving the Diego Portales Building, where he had hoped to meet with the president of the republic, Francisco Manrique stated his hope that Chile and Argentina will understand each other and that they will continue to cooperate in the future to avoid problems and thus reshape our world.

At about 1300 the politician and expert on geopolitics, who had probably come as an envoy of the Argentine foreign minister with some specific purpose, left government house without being able to meet with the president of the republic. The president had previously explained that he was unable to see Manrique due to a very busy agenda. He is supposed to travel to Temuro this afternoon, where he will dedicate a cattle and agricultural exposition tomorrow.

After visiting government house, the Argentine envoy stated that he had not met with the president, nor anybody else. He said that he had only come to Chile to rest, and that he had nothing to do with the mediation or the Beagle problem, because for that there are special delegations analyzing the problem. He then said that President Pinochet is going to the south, so they have agreed to arrange a meeting later.

He also said that he is returning to Buenos Aires this afternoon, and that he will not meet with officials of the Foreign Ministry, although it is possible that he will meet with the Chilean foreign minister. He is completely optimistic on Argentine-Chilean relations and believes that Argentines and Chileans should understand each other completely.

[Words indistinct] of the purpose of his meeting with the foreign minister this afternoon, he stated that he is only a person of good will. He believes that we are experiencing a time of tensions, but that these tensions will disappear as the problems disappear. Manrique said to the press: I sincerely believe it is so, and I am sure that our problems will have a happy ending.

When questioned on what the two countries should do, he said that he is a person of good will and pointed out that he dares not say anything. He is observing the case and hopes that the intelligence of those who govern will come up with the solutions that the people desire.

He then stated that he fully understands why his excellency did not receive him and added that he believes there is some sort of tension, but that he is not on any kind of secret mission. The Argentine envoy concluded by stating that he had nothing to hide.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON ARREST, RELEASE OF ARGENTINE PRIEST

PY221634 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text of communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Santiago on 21 October]

[Text] 1. The Argentine Salesian priest German Casse Cardeville, auxiliary chaplain of the 24th Motorized Infantry Regiment and of prison unit No 15 of Rio Gallegos, was arrested on 14 October in Punta Arenas after having been identified as the bearer of a document of an Argentine intelligence organization requesting information of a military nature.

2. Based on the data on hand and on what Father Casse himself stated, it has been established that:

A. Chaplain Casse was making his fourth trip to Chile in the course of the current year without having been duly identified;

B. Last September Father Casse informed intelligence department No 183 of Rio Gallegos that he was travelling to Punta Arenas by land. On that occasion he was asked to take an envelope which contained documents to be delivered to an unknown person who would meet him. This request was fulfilled on 19 September 1980. When he returned to Rio Gallegos, Casse reported that his mission had been successful.

C. On 10 October he once again informed Lt Col Alberto Scunior, chief of intelligence department No 183, that he would be travelling to Punta Arenas again in the coming days. On 13 October Lt Alberto Scaravaglion of the same intelligence department asked him to take an envelope which was to be delivered to the same persons the previous envelope had been delivered to and also gave him coupons to buy fuel for his car and money for his lodging in Punta Arenas.

D. In Punta Arenas Chaplain Casse admitted being involved in the aforementioned cases and stated that he was willing to go on trial for his crimes.

3. Since he is a clergyman, the following measures have been taken:

A. On 15 October he was transferred to the Cabo de Hornos Hotel. The following day he travelled by air to Santiago where he was lodged at the army's guest house and was accompanied by a Chilean [words indistinct] in whose presence he confirmed in writing what he had verbally stated in Punta Arenas.

B. That same day the Foreign Ministry informed the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Angelo Sodano, about the case and stated that in view of his investiture and moved by a conciliatory spirit, the national authorities had decided not to bring Chaplain Casse to trial, despite the evidence against him, and would place him at his disposal.

Msgr Sodano thanked the authorities for seeking a prompt and concliatory solution to the problem which arose.

The Argentine Embassy in Santiago was duly informed of the situation.

C. On 17 October the deputy director of protocol, accompanied by a Chilean chaplain, transferred the Argentine priest from the army's guest house to the Apostolic Nuciature. Chaplain Casse was given a document issued by the Foreign Ministry which authorizes him to remain in the country or leave it, without any restrictions or limitation, whenever he may deem appropriate. Chaplain Casse left the country on the 18th.

4. The Chilean authorities tried at all times to keep the information on the arrest of Chaplain Casse in strict confidence since the publication of this sort of information only creates tension in the peaceful atmosphere which should prevail in Chilean-Argentine relations.

5. However, reports published by the Argentine media, which served as an excuse to attack Chile as a consequence of the mentioned case, compel us to inform the public on the real reasons for the arrest of the Argentine chaplain and his subsequent release to the Holy See representative, due to his status of clergyman, despite the fact that he was seriously involved in a case which threatnes national security.

Santiago, 21 October 1980

GOVERNMENT SETS CONDITIONS FOR ZALDIVAR TO RETURN

PY210023 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] In a communique released at noon today, the Interior Ministry reiterated that Mr Andres Zaldivar must publicly pledge obedience to the government and to the laws. The communique states that the leader of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party will not be allowed to return to the country unless he complies with the above.

It also states that the communique issued by Zaldivar on 18 October is far from satisfactory with regard to his commitment to obey our laws to the extent requested by our government. Furthermore, and to put an end to this problem, it has been decided that the restrictive measure affecting Zaldivar will be reconsidered only if he signs a statement--which will be drafted by the government--in the presence of the Chilean consul to whom he submits his spplication for reentry. In this statement, Zaldivar will pledge to obey the constituted government, the current legal system and the new constitution which was approved in a plebiscite on 11 September.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS DETENTION OF SIX PCCH MEMBERS

PY202016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1534 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Oct (LATIN)--It has been reported here that six members of the proscribed Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] were brought to trial today for establishing three enterprises with foreign capital to finance clandestine activities in the country.

The Interior Ministry stated in a communique released to the press that the group has violated the state's internal security law by carrying out indoctrination activities and recruiting new members for their party. All political parties were dissolved in March 1977 by the military government.

The ministry stated that the detainees have opened three enterprises engaged in attracting capital after receiving financial support from Marxist groups in Canada. The ministry did not explain which organization had sent the money so that the group could operate, or the manner in which it used the money.

The communique identified the detainees as Luis Garcia, Daniel Serrante, Patricio Perez, Lorenzo Jimenez, Drago Domancic and Alfonso Gomez.

DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA ON MARITIME BOUNDARIES

PA230116 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Draft agreement on Colombian-Venezuelan marine border conflict, read by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas--date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Preamble: The Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela, considering:

The traditional ties of friendship and brotherhood that exist between the two nations, which are motivated by the ideals of the liberator Simon Bolivar;

The need for cooperation between the two peoples, which has been determined by history and geography;

The extension of the jurisdiction of seaboard states to new marine surface and underwater areas by virtue of the development of international law;

The need to set the boundaries of the surface and underwater areas between the two countries;

The obligation of states to first employ direct negotiations to reach agreements on problems of common interest; and

The efforts of successive governments in the two countries to reach a just and equitable agreement that would be satisfactory to the two nations;

Have resolved to concert a treaty and for this purpose have designated as their plenipotentiaries:

The president of the Republic of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala--who will appoint someone later on--and

The president of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins--who will also appoint his plenipotentiary in due time.

The plenipotentiaries, after exchanging credentials and finding them in good and proper order, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1. The delimitation of the respective surface and underwater areas between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Venezuela, which include inland waters, territorial seas, continental shelves, exclusive economic zones and any others which have been or can be established by the parties, according to international law, is as follows:

Section 1: Beginning from the point in which the land border reaches to the sea and following the parallel 11°51'7.41" north, which is the latitude set by the limits commissions of Colombia and Venezuela in minutes No 4, dated 30 March 1930, to Point "B" whose coordinates are: latitude 11°51'7.41" north, and longitude 70°43'37.374" west.

Section 2: From Point "B" described above to Point "C", whose coordinates are: latitude 12°00'1.785" north and longitude 70°41'45.698" west.

Section 3: From Point "C" described above to Point "D", whose coordinates are: latitude 12°20'12.252" north, and longitude 70°58'6.490".

Section 4: From Point "D" described above to Point "E", whose coordinates are: latitude 14°58'24.54" north or 14°56'40.537" north, subject to a review of calculations, and 71°21'00" west.

Section 5: From Point "E" described above following the meridian 70°21'00" toward the north, until it reaches the borders of a third country.

The coordinates mentioned refer to La Canoa, Venezuela, whose coordinates are: longitude 8°34'17.17" north and latitude 63°51'34.88" west.

Article 2. The territorial seas, adjacent zones established or to be established, continental shelves and the exclusive economic zones of the Republics of Venezuela and Colombia, between the peninsulas of La Goajira and Paraguana, delimited in Article 1, extend beginning from the following lines:

Line 1: From Punta Macolla, latitude 12°5'45.19" north, longitude 70°12'48.5" west, to Monjes del Norte, latitude 12°29'42.5" north, longitude 70°55'18.38" west.

Line 2: From Monjes del Norte to Cabo Chichibacoa, latitude 12°17'40.7" north, longitude 71°13'35.5" west.

These lines have been established by each of the parties within their own jurisdiction as delimited in this treaty.

The waters contained within the lines described and the respective coasts are inland waters of one or the other country, delimited as outlined in Article 1.

Article 3. Subject to the norms contained in this article and in international law, each party will allow innocent passage through its inland waters as delimited in the present treaty to:

1. Merchant vessels of any nationality bound for ports of either of the two parties or which, proceeding from these ports are bound for different maritime areas.

2. Venezuelan or Colombian warships and other state-owned vessels used for noncommercial purposes bound for the inland waters of their respective countries, or which, coming from these waters, are bound for different maritime areas.

3. Private or publicly owned vessels of Venezuelan or Colombian registry used for commercial purposes, including transporting or exploiting natural resources, that:

A. Depart from ports or inland waters of one of the parties and are headed toward ports of the other or to different maritime areas, or

B. Depart from different maritime areas and are headed toward the inland waters of the country where they are registered.

The norms contained in this Point 3 of Article 3 will also apply to vessels registered elsewhere that are at the service of one of the parties, as long as the other party has been notified previously of the relationship with the vessel in question.

Paragraph 1: The vessels that exercise the right of innocent passage referred to in this article must obey the laws and regulations issued by the respective country to ensure navigational safety and to prevent pollution, and they must obey other such measures prescribed by international law.

Paragraph 2: The passage contemplated in this article should be effected over a direct route determined by navigational needs and should be quick and uninterrupted. The vessels will not be allowed to halt or anchor except in those instances prescribed by international law.

Article 4. In the event a hydrocarbon deposit extends to both sides of the border line established in this treaty, each party will explore and exploit the deposit within its own marine areas and will receive one-half of the hydrocarbons extracted, but will then also be responsible for one-half of the corresponding cost.

When one of the parties believes that a deposit being explored or exploited by the other extends to its side of the broder line outlined in the present treaty, it should so inform the other party. Once this is accomplished, the parties will exchange the data and information they have on the case, and will carry out by mutual accord and with a spirit of cooperation the necessary studies, explorations and prospecting, according to the technical norms and procedures in general use, to determine if it truly is a deposit with the characteristics described above.

The two parties will observe the necessary technical norms and procedures to ensure the final maximum recovery of the hydrocarbons contained in the deposit.

Article 5. Regarding the areas delimited in this treaty, the parties will negotiate agreements on matters of common interest such as fishing, the protection and exploitation of live resources, navigational safety, navigation for sports and tourist purposes, the control and minimizing of marine contamination, the laying of pipe and cables and scientific investigation.

Article 6. Conflicts between the parties regarding the interpretation or execution of this treaty will be resolved according to the pertinent instructions in the treaties currently in force between them and through other peaceful means prescribed by international law.

Article 7. This treaty will be submitted for approval according to the constitution of each party and will go into effect the moment the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

The lines set in this treaty have been drawn for illustrative purposes on nautical charts No DHN-100, scale 1:300,000, and No DHN-001, scale 1:1,650,000, of the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation of Venezuela. Two of each of these charts, signed by the plenipotentiaries, are attached to and are an integral part of this treaty.

In witness whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty.

TURBAY: TREATY MUST HAVE CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL

PA221626 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala wants national public opinion to be well acquainted with the draft of the treaty to be signed between Colombia and Venezuela regarding maritime borders and the continental shelf. The president made this statement last night when he revealed the draft of the bill completed by negotiators of the two countries after the sixth round of talks, at Caraballeda, Venezuela last week. The Colombian-Venezuelan treaty will go into effect once the two nations exchange ratification agreements after a national consensus is reached and the two congresses approve the text signed by the negotiators.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN--Hugo Escobar Sierra has been appointed Colombian ambassador to the Vatican. He replaces Raimundo Emiliani Roman, who resigned. Emiliani's resignation has been accepted, effective November 12. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Oct 80 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO HAITI--The government has appointed Juan Zapata Oliveria as new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to replace Lacides Moreno Blanco, who has resigned. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Oct 80 PA]

NAVY DETAINS THREE U.S. TRAWLERS FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

PA221543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 22 Oct (AFP)--Three U.S. fishing boats were captured by Ecuadorean Navy patrol boats for fishing without the respective permits, it was reported here today. The 1st Naval Region reported the capture in territorial waters of the U.S. trawlers "Mary," "Carolina," and "Cindy Ann." The latter carried a helicopter on board. The U.S. boats were detained at longitude 2°50' S and latitude 83°10' W, approximately 100 miles from Salinas on the Ecuadorean coast.

The fishing boats will be charged by the Navy authorities with illegal fishing in Ecuadorean territorial waters, an authoriized spokesman said.

INDIAN TRIBE REBELS, OCCUPIES TOWN, DEMANDS LAND

PA230430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0410 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Quito, 22 Oct (EFE)--The Shuara Indian tribe, which lives in the central-eastern Ecuadorean jungle, has risen up in arms and occupied the town of San Jacinto, Pastaza Province, the local press reported today. According to reports, the Shuara Indians evicted the settlers in the area, permitting them to take only the clothes they were wearing. The reports state that the Indians are demanding exclusive rights over the land.

At the same time the Indian group blocked the highway to Tena, capital of Pastaza Department, 214 km from Quito.

The government has sent an interministerial commission which was not received by the Indian group. The reports attribute allegations of supposed involvement of unidentified politicians to official sources.

LANDLESS PEASANTS OCCUPY CATTLE RANCHES IN MANABI

PA221814 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Manta, Ecuador--The cattle ranches in (Cosimies), Sucre canton, in the northern part of Manabi Province, are being occupied by peasants in the area. It has been learned that in addition to occupying the land, these landless peasants are destroying the natural forests on the banks of the (Cosimies) River.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER WARNS AGAINST FURTHER OCCUPATIONS

PA221816 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud has reiterated that he will not tolerate occupations of any kind in either the country's urban or rural areas. To this effect, precise instructions are being imparted to the provincial governors, who will immediately proceed to evict participants in all cases of attacks on private property.

According to Minister Feraud, all land problems must be resolved through the appropriate institutions--the municipality, the Ecuadorean Institute for Agrarian Reform and Settlement and other institutions.

He indicated that the government is interested in resolving the country's housing problems, regardless of cost. This does not mean, however, that anarchical invasions of parts of our territory will be permitted. He added that both the Ecuadorean Housing Bank and the National Housing Board are at the service of the Ecuadorean people.

INTRUDER ENTERS U.S. EMBASSY GROUNDS

PY230108 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At approximately 1310 this afternoon, a vehicle stopped in front of the U.S. Embassy's main gate on Mariscal Lopez Avenue. Ruben Dario Veron got out of the car and violently pushed the gate to enter the embassy. The sudden movement of the gate hit one of the guards who controls access to the embassy. He fell to the ground. Once inside the embassy, Veron talked with some diplomatic officials whose names have not been released. Embassy press spokesman Osvaldo Cazenave reported that Veron did not ask for political asylum and that he left the embassy on his own at approximately 1340. According to some reports, Veron forced his way in because his vehicle was being closely followed by another car which then moved away. The two automobiles had been traveling at high speed on Mariscal Lopez Avenue. A shot was heard near the embassy, which must have led Veron to seek refuge at the embassy.

Further Reportage

PY221804 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish at 1725 GMT on 22 October, reporting on the intruder at the U.S. Embassy, carries a relay from its mobile unit saying: "We are here in front of the U.S. Embassy in Asuncion where it seems that a man named Veron has sought refuge. Veron is the friend and associate of lawyer Mario Milciades Melgarejo and there are rumors that Milciades Melgarejo has been arrested. We still have to confirm the information that one of the watchmen of the U.S. Embassy has been injured and taken to the police hospital."

Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish on 21 March on page 30 carries a report that lawyer Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Ruben Dario Veron, the latter a member of Melgarejo's legal team, have reported to the courts the illegal arrest, by the Investigations Police Department, of Chaco war veteran Virgilio Rios and his brother Jorge Anibal Rios. This arrest took place on 18 October without the appropriate court warrant and the persons were held for 60 hours. According to the paper, Melgarejo had also presented to the courts a check for 30,000 guaranies signed by Investigations Police Department Chief Pastro Coronel, claiming that the check had been given to Virgilio Rios to ensure his silence on the illegal aspects of the arrest.

Asuncion Radio Nanduti at 1755 GMT on 22 October relays a statement of Paraguayan spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Asuncion, stating that Veron entered the embassy at 1315 local time forcing his way in and injuring one guard in the process and that Veron left the embassy on his own at approximately 1345.

Sentences of Internal Banishment

PY230112 Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] By virtue of Article 79 [state of siege] of the national constitution, lawyer Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Ruben Dario Veron have been detained and sentenced to internal banishment to the towns of San Joaquin and Yhu, respectively.

POLICE REMOVE CHECKPOINTS; REGISTRATION CONTINUES

PY171412 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 10

[Excerpts] Police spokesmen stated yesterday that the checking of identity documents of travelers and drivers has been suspended. The checks were being made at various strategic points in the capital as part of the investigation into Gen Anastasio Somoza's murder. The document check apparently was called off Wednesday night. The operation was staged jointly by police and army personnel in groups posted near highways leading into the city. Only the port of Ita Enramada is still closed to any activities. Operations in all other ports are without restriction. The census and registration of foreign residents continue at various police stations. This measure was ordered by the police command to obtain a full picture of the number, identity and occupation of foreigners.

HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR PEACE TREATY TO BE SIGNED IN LIMA

PY221639 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero stated here today that the peace treaty which will end a 100-year border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador will probably be signed in the Lima government palace.

The former Peruvian president and former president of the Hague International Court of Justice was appointed mediator by the governments of Tegucigalpa and San Salvador in November 1977, after the dispute had caused an armed conflict in 1969.

Bustamante y Rivero today disclosed that President Belaunde Terry had offered the headquarters of his government, the Pizarro Palace, for the ceremony in which Honduras and El Salvador will sign the peace treaty on 30 October or at the beginning of November.

He also said that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry will take part in choosing the date and hour for this important ceremony, which special delegations of the two Central American nations headed by their foreign ministers will attend. Television broadcasting to various American countries will also be arranged.

Bustamanate y Rivero today invited Justice Minister Felipe Osterling and President of the Supreme Court Alberto Eguren to attend the ceremony of the signing of the peace treaty.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS INTERNATIONALIZATION OF AMAZON

PY230224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Estella rejected here today any intent of the industrialized countries to pursue the internationalization of the Amazon region.

Arias Estella, who left today for Belem, Para State, Brazil, to participate in the first work meeting of the foreign ministers of the Amazon countries, added that by no means can this theory be accepted or can conditions be imposed on us for the handling of our own territory.

The minister then added that the signatory countries of the Amazon Treaty are working to preserve the ecology of the Amazon region and to maintain a just balance in the exploitation of resources, but we cannot accept conditions imposed by the industrialized countries, which are responsible for the contamination.

In this manner, we reject the theory of internationalization of the Amazon, the minister categorically stated at a meeting with the local press before leaving for Brazil aboard a Peruvian Air Force plane, which took off from military air base No. 8 and which will make stops in Iquitos and Manaus.

At the first work meeting of the foreign ministers of the Amazon Treaty countries, we will discuss the form to put into effect a number of mechanisms established by the agreement signed in 1978, which provides for actions in hydrology, agriculture and cattle grazing, scientific and technological exchange, highway systems and others, Arias added.

Asked about a rumor that with that treaty, Brazil seeks to maintain hegemony in the region, Arias stated that the rumor was incorrect and what the Amazon countries are really pursuing is the equilibrium of the region.

PRIME MINISTER ON TERRORISTS; SENATOR ON 'LEFT'

PY171415 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has stated that the government will in no way tolerate any disruption of order, the desire to work or (?confidence) prevailing in the country. He warned those who might choose the path of terrorism and violence that the government will enforce the laws strictly. He gave this warning in reply to a journalist's question about the outbreak of terrorism.

Commenting on the same subject, Senator Oscar Trelles said that the so-called left which follows the ideological line of the de facto regime seeks to provoke an increase of the [word indistinct] which we know exists. He said the government will not fall into the trap that political sector has been preparing. He added: that minority group wants us to play its game but fails to see that the people voted for the popular action's proposals to solve the country's problems.

TERRORISM PROMPTS GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT ANTISUBVERSION BILL

PY221758 Paris AFP in Spanish 1407 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] It was reported here today that three terrorist attacks and the seizing of a radio station in order to broadcast subversive proclamations occurred yesterday in the central sierra of the country by terrorist groups.

Yesterday morning, a group of unidentified terrorists blew up the main gate of the municipal council in the town of Huanta, Ayacucho Department, in the central region of the country. According to a report by a local daily, at the same time and in the same town, another group blew up the gate of the provincial electoral register. Extent of the damage has not yet been reported by the police. Later on in Ayachucho City itself, another dynamite bomb exploded and destroyed the main gate of the peasant house which was partially destroyed.

After these attacks, which did not claim any victims, five unknown armed people burst into the radio station of the city, La Voz de Ayachucho, and compelled the announcer to broadcast a subversive message from the "Bright Path" Group [Sendero Luminoso], lasting for about 3 minutes in which the people and the peasant class are urged to begin armed struggle.

According to the same report, the Huanta police have detained university students Carlos Mucha and Rodrigo Pantoja as suspects in the attacks.

These attacks follow numerous others which have been taking place throughout the country in the past 3 months, which forced the government senators to submit a bill to the Senate last night, terming such acts as sabotage, subversion or terrorism as being treason of the fatherland. It is taken for granted that the bill will be passed because the government parties--the Popular Action and Popular Christian Party--have a majority in both chambers.

UNIVERSITY STRIKE ENDS; NEW WAGE SCALE GRANTED

PY171448 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The three sectors of the university yesterday lifted their strike after the government granted substantial economic gains to both professors and administrative workers. Strike leaders expressed their satisfaction over this measure and over resolution No 14/90 issued by the Education Ministry, creating an ad hoc committee charged with drafting a new wage scale for university professors.

BRIEFS

MINERAL PRODUCTION--Lima, 8 Oct (TELAM)--Peru will reduce its exports of unrefined zinc by 13 percent in 1981 in order to supply the Cajamarquilla refinery with more of this mineral. Current production of refined zinc amounts to 70,000 tons a year and by 1982, it is expected to reach 101,500 tons. Lead production for 1980 is estimated at 193,000 tons, 5 percent more than in 1979, and the government plans to increase the production capacity of La Oroya refinery so that it can produce 95,000 tons more per year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1140 GMT 8 Oct 80 PY]

WAR FORCES URUGUAY TO PURCHASE OIL ON SPOT MARKET

PY211714 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Uruguay has been forced to resort to the spot market to purchase 900,000 barrels of oil. The Persian Gulf conflict has forced this country to change its entire system of purchases in order to guarantee supply through the spot market and the renegotiation of contracts. Uruguay imports all the oil it consumes and 50 percent of it comes from Iraq. The cost of Uruguayan oil imports amounts to more than 50 percent of its overall exports.

NEW BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR ON POSSIBLE OIL-GAS TALKS

PY221901 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] In the next few days Bolivia and Uruguay will discuss the supplying of natural gas and petroleum to Uruguay. This was disclosed to EL ESPECTADOR by the new Bolivian ambassador, Waldo Cerruto, who this morning presented his credentials to the president of the republic.

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 21 OCT

PY221318 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 4050 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Oct (TELAM)--Alejandro Gomez Pires, the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, who arrived yesterday in Uruguay said: I hope no country has to experience an escalation of terrorism like my country is experiencing. Questioned by journalists at the Carrasco International Airport, Gomez Pires said that two very important measures have been enforced in El Salvador: The first includes a reform of the agrarian and banking systems and the second includes a labor code with an amnesty law for subversives. He added that it is the intention of the Salvadoran Government to reintegrate into society those subversives that can be rehabilitated, since they have lost popular support in the northern region of the country where the largest resistance groups are found. The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister will stay in Uruguay for 2 days as part of a tour which will take him through several South American countries.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING CONSTITUTION FOR 30 NOV PLEBISCITE

PY211556 Paris AFP in Spanish 1157 GMT 20 Oct 80

[By Oscar Martinez]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 20 Oct (AFP)--The Uruguayan civilian-military government started today to put the final touches to an amended text of the constitution which will be the subject of a plebiscite to be held on 30 November. The continuity of the 7-year process to create a state based on rights depends on the approval of this constitution by the people. The correction, drafting, and approval of the definitive constitutional draft, of which only some chapters have been partially disclosed, will take the last 2 weeks of October. After this stage is over the amendments will be published so that the entire population may be informed. It is known from those chapters that have been partially disclosed that the National Security Council will be institutionalized, because according to Gen Julio Rapela, "the problem of national security cannot be left in the hands of only one person." The legislative branch will be divided into two chambers. The Chamber of Deputies will have 75 seats, 39 of which will be for the party that wins the elections. The judicial branch will be headed by the Supreme Court which will have five members who will be appointed by the executive with the approval of the General Assembly. The government has to work fast on the final draft since there are only 41 days left before the referendum. Official circles claim that the approval of this referendum will guarantee the continuity of the process to achieve democracy.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON CONSULTATIONS ON COLOMBIAN DISPUTES

PA230026 Caracas Radio ıtinente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins, accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and Defense Minister Romas Abreu Rescaniere, met at Miraflores Palace with the Venezuelan military chiefs. The meeting was part of the consultations with all sectors of the country concerning Colombian-Venezuelan differences.

At the end of the meeting, Defense Minister Abreu Rescaniere in a brief interview with the press said:

[Begin recording] The armed forces have not yet reached a consensus on the matter. In fact, today we are holding a meeting with the president of the republic to exchange opinions; this will be done with all other sectors of the country. Later we will continue assessing the issue in order to conform to the request made by the president of the republic to contribute our views on the subject.

The armed forces commands have already been informed that, according to specific instructions from the president of the republic, authorized committees will call on the various military posts in the country to inform them of what they already partly know from the press and to obtain their views on the matter. [end recording]

Asked about the length of the consultations, Minister Abreu said in view of the numerous visits to be made to all the nation's military posts, the consultation period may last approximately 15 days.

Asked if he believed that conditions are favorable for reaching an agreement with Colombia on the sea boundaries, the defense minister replied that the decision will have to be made by the highest authorities of the nation, after weighing all the pertinent factors involved and, above all, after conforming to the president's announcement that any decision will have to have an absolute national consensus and the overwhelming support of congress behind it.

PRESIDENT REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA101703 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1705 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 9 Oct (LATIN)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins denied his government is supplying arms to the Salvadoran governing junta, although he reiterated his support of that country's government.

During a news conference offered at the end of his 2-day visit to the Dominican Republic, Herrera today insisted on the search for formulas to resolve the violence affecting El Salvador as a result of confrontations between leftist and rightist groups.

The Salvadoran junta has tried to introduce important reforms such as the nationalization of the foreign banks and the agrarian reform, Herrera said.

SHIPS WITH PERISHABLES TO RECEIVE PREFERENCE IN CANAL TRANSIT

PA222013 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] President Aristides Royo has aksed the canal authorities to give priority to ships carrying perishable products as as bananas or meat. The measure has to do with the traffic jam that has been occurring since August at both entrances to the canal, due primarily to the unusual number of ships that have been arriving over the past few months.

The administrator and assistant administrator of the canal, American Dennis McAuliffe and Panamanian Fernando Manfredo, respectively, have indicated that they will immediately begin giving preferential treatment to ships carrying agricultural and livestock products in order to keep these products from spoiling due to the delay in going through the canal.

Alfredo Oranges, president of the multinational Banana Marketing Corporation, said today that President Royo will ask the Canal Commission to study a law regulating preferential treatment for ships carrying meat, bananas, citrus fruits and vegetables. The commission is slated to meet soon in New Orleans.

COLUMNIST EXPANDS ON CHARGES OF U.S. 'BAD FAITH' ON CANAL

PA220426 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Part two of Luis Restrepo Rosas column titled: "Serious International Problem"]

[Text] In yesterday's column, I noted the magnitude of the problem caused by the backlog of ships at both entrances to the Panama Canal. I added that at any moment there could be a move by international shippers to find more expeditious routes in order to avoid the million-dollar losses that they have incurred because of the holdup in transit through the Panamanian waterway. I also noted that there is every indication that what is occurring is part of a plan by the United States to continue maneuvers to promote its long-term plan of unilaterally deciding that the canal cannot be turned over to Panama, whereupon it would definitely denounce the Torrijos-Carter treaty. The first steps in this direction have already been taken by means of Law 96-70.

If one carefully analyzes the present situation, one will see that it is no accident. It began with the failure to carry out important work, with the decision to allow the canal installations to deteriorate, the failure to purchase essential equipment and the favoring of the illegal attitude of the pilots and other U.S. employees in order to arrive at the present situation. It is a case of giving the impression of a deterioration in the functioning of the Panama Canal as a result of the participation of Panamanians in the administration and operation of the waterway.

To clarify this somewhat further, I must add that the treaty very clearly and specifically states that, to compensate for the U.S. right to maintain a majority in the board of directors of the Canal Commission, that country has the obligation to contribute the financial resources required to maintain the canal and its installations in good physical condition, to ensure that it functions efficiently and that the expeditious transit of ships is guaranteed.

Is the United States meeting this commitment? It is certainly not fulfilling the responsibility that is clearly established in the treaty.

Consequently, the present delay of ships in the canal waters constitutes a flagrant violation of the Panama Canal Treaty by the United States, a violation of the contractual responsibility devolving on the United States. Panama therefore has the right and the duty to set a deadline for the northern nation to proceed in taking appropariate measures to correct the situation now and in the future. If this is not done, Panama has the right to denounce the Panma Canal Treaty at international forums and to the world.

The Panamanian people expect the Foreign Ministry to make a statement in this regard to the U.S. State Department and the Panamanian people expect corresponding statements to be made by the Panamanian Government representatives at the meeting of the board of directors of the Canal Commission that is reportedly to beheld late this month in New Orleans.

What I said yesterday in this column must be emphasized: "The government must pay attention to the serious international problem that has arisen with the backlog of vessels at both entrances to the canal, which represents tremendous losses for the owners of the cargoes and the transporters and poses the danger that vessels will seek alternate routes for transporting their merchandise if they find that the situation becomes chronic."

The Panamanian Government must remain alert because it is possible that the objective of the long-term U.S. anti-Panamanian policy is just that: to have the present situation become chronic!

CHIRIQUI WORKERS STRIKE TO PROTEST ELECTIONS

PA161417 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-6

[Text] Workers at the Chiriqui Land Company banana plantation in Changuinola declared a 48-hour work stoppage yesterday, to protest what they described as illegal actions by the National Electoral Tribunal.

A group of some 2,000 workers, spurred by union leader Andres Mosses, refrained from reporting to work, to show their disapproval over the tribunal's refusal to hold elections in several Indian regions, to select members to the national legislative council.

They contended that the tribunal ignored their plea for elections in those area, and declared an independent candidate and a member of the government's Revolutionary Democratic Party winners for the Bocas del Toro Province.

To represent the province are Rodrigo Eberto Martinez (independent) and his alternate Ernesto Pitti Guerra; Rene Osvaldo Vargas Castillo and his alternate Cesar Luis Romero Alvarado of the Revolutionary Democratic Party.

A strike at several independent Changuinola banana plantations several months ago, and headed by Ernesto Pitti Guerra, stopped operations there for 80 days.

Work stoppage at the Chiriqui Land Company farm in Changuinola could produce losses of around 12 million balboas daily, sources close to the company disclosed.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS--New Nicaragua Ambassador to Panama Francisco Quinonez Reyes presented his credentials yesterday to President Aristides Royo. [Text] [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p A-1 PA]

BOVINE RABIES OUTBREAK--An outbreak of bovine rabies has been spotted in Bastimentos, Bocas del Toro Province, and five head of cattle have died from it so far. Urgent action is being taken so the disease will not spread. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

GUNFIRE FROM NICARAGUA REPORTEDLY THREATENS MEDICS

PA220412 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1653 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Health Ministry officials have said that Sandinist Armed Forces prevented the mobilization of a Costa Rican health brigade along the San Carlos River border and fired machinegun bursts to threaten them.

It was learned today in this capital city that health officials presented their protests to Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc.

Dr Rodrigo Rodriguez said that a rural aid brigade was threatened with machinegun bursts fired into the air when it was on the right bank of the San Juan River. Arguedas le Franc said that an investigation would be made immediately in order to get an official report on the incident.

Meanwhile, residents of towns bordering Nicaragua have reported shooting near the border zone. According to reports, machineguns and light weapons are fired on the Nicaraguan side of the border.

It is believed that clashes occur between Sandinists and forces opposed to the regime, although Minister Arguedas said that he had no official reports on the matter.

He also said that a detachment of civil guards will be sent to the border to detect the presence of any bands of former Somozists or Sandinist deserters who have terrorized various border communities.

PAPER IMPLIES GOVERNMENT APPROVAL OF LEFTIST ACTIONS

PA221249 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 25A

["Incredible Information" column]

[Excerpt] 1. The homes of many Nicaraguan citizens living in Costa Rica, as exiles, have been forcibly entered by officials claiming to be from the immigration department.

2. This attitude towards them is strange since these persons live in our country legally and are engaged in legal activities and not in the promotion of subversion as are Marxists exiled and living in Costa Rica. The latter are not bothered by the authorities.

3. Does anyone know what happened to the nine Nicaraguans who crossed our border seeking refuge in our country and who were returned to the Sandino-communists?

4. The director of a well-known radio newscast could be a deputy candidate for a newly emerging party, in which some alleged former Marxists participate.

5. Aircraft carrying well-known Marxist guerrilla leaders from El Salvador and Guatemala stop at Limon on their trips to Panama, Managua and vice versa. Does the government control this situation?

6. Is there a recruiting station for Guatemalan and Salvadoran guerrillas near Amon District? Is it controlled in any manner or is the country still a no-man's land?

7. It has been revealed that Salvadoran communists, jointly with mercenaries from Costa Rica and other countries, have resumed arms traffic to El Salvador's terrorists. This traffic is operating from rural areas in our country, using airports in these regions.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLA ACCUSES HONDURAN ARMY OF AIDING JUNTA

PA220415 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Salvadoran fighter Salvador Pereira informed our envoy that the Honduran Army has entered El Salvador. The guerrilla told our envoy that the Honduran Army enters El Salvador, threatens the civilian population and chases persons approaching the border in order to capture them and turn them over to military-Christian Democratic junta soldiers.

Salvador Pereira also said he has proof of the participation of U.S. mercenaries in the encirclement operation. The guerrilla reported that casualties are mostly among civilians and that the guerrillas have suffered very few casualties so far. Referring to army casualties he said that the revolutionaries often see the soldiers fall in groups and that helicopters try to rescue a few of the wounded.

The guerrilla also said that the revolutionaries have blown up several bridges to prevent the mobilization of armored vehicles and trucks. As a result, the army has been forced to leave the roads and travel through jungle areas.

Finally, in an interview with Radio Noticias del Continente in Morazan Department, Salvador Pereira sent a message to the Honduran Army, reminding them that in 1969, the Salvadoran Army was their enemy and had killed many Honduran soldiers and that it should stop cooperating in the massacre.

The guerrilla said that if the Hondruan Army does not heed the appeal of the Salvadoran people, the revolutionary organizations will be forced to clash with the Tegucigalpa armed forces.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE OFFENSIVE

PA230415 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] While intense fighting is going on in the Morazan Department, the popular forces of that Central American nation are continuing their sabotage and ambush operations as well as their attacks on military posts throughout the country.

The Central American INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY, API, published a communique released by the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation forces reporting an ambush of a military patrol in which 20 soldiers were killed.

Meanwhile, four army reserve members were killed in the community known as El Ayer as a result of a similar action.

The communique also reported the occupation of La Union by a 150-man guerrilla force which instructed the population on the handling of weapons, the manufacture of homemade weapons, and guerrilla tactics.

In another report, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, affirmed that in the month of October their affiliates killed over 100 members of the army and repressive corps of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military regime. The FARN recently affirmed its interest to join the political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate of that Central American nation.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER VIEWS SALVADORAN SITUATION

For a Moscow radio report on an interview with Jorge Shafick Handel, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 23 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GUATEMALA

ISRAELI ADVISERS REPORTEDLY INSTRUCTING POLICE

PA230426 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A labor leader and three Guatemalan university professors told a news conference held in Panama that the military regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia uses the most sophisticated electronic means to direct its repressive activities which, since 1954 have cost the Guatemalan people over 40,000 lives.

Prof Gabriel Aguilera Peralta revealed that the landowners and big businessmen linked to the transnationals and who rule the country have established a fascist terror system in order to remain in power and to maintain their privileges.

He added that, to make the nefarious activity of combining selective repression with genocide more efficient, the police corps, instructed by Israeli military advisers, utilize computers to determine who their next victim will be.

During the news conference, the Guatemalan leaders noted that despite the bloody repression, the popular movement is moving foward and four revolutionary organizations continue a courageous armed action against this tyranny. They referred to the People's Guerrilla Army, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, the Rebel Armed Forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA'S CORDOVA RIVAS COMMENTS ON PCD, FSLN POLICY

PA221805 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 9

[Unattributed report on interview with Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of Natioinal Reconstruction: "Doctor Cordova Stresses Conservatism-Revolution"--quotation marks as published]

[Text] "If counterrevolutionaries change the course of the revolution, stop its course or go back to past times, there would be no more peace in Nicaragua. It would be an enormous political mistake and, in a work, a true disaster..," said Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, yesterday commenting for EL NUEVO DIARIO on the conflicting interests in being a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and leader of the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD].

Commenting on his refusal to attend his party's next convention, Cordova Rivas, who is a conservative by birth and tradition stated:

"I do not want to again explain things I have repeatedly told my fellow members of the party regarding the role it should play in the revolution.

"I already said it at the 14 September 1979 convention at Blanco Theater. The PCD should be involved with the revolution. It should accept its errors, but never its abuse. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] does not permit this either. The PCD must develop within the revolutionary process."

--What would happen if the PCD does not submerge in the revolution's current?

--If it does not get in line with modern currents, with history's positive changes, it will tend to disperse, to disappear inexorably.

--What does the party need at this time when there is talk about your possible expulsion, which would cause a division?

--I think a division would not benefit the PCD, the FSLN, or the nation. Unity is more urgent today than ever. We are not going back to the past when there was a conservative party that was with the government and another in the opposition. Times have changed. We must live the difference between Somozism and revolution.

Furthermore, going back to the issue that the PCD must be involved with the revolution, we must recall that conservatism is not an ideology, but an attitude toward life. We are ideology thieves, we have always been.... We stole from the liberals during the last century and all the conservatives who reached power practiced it. Likewise, we can adopt new ideas if these are for the common good...."

The Reactionaries

--But are there conservatives who no longer wish to be thieves of good ideas?

--It is always this way in all the parties. Sometimes, there are reactionary groups, really reactionary....

--But is this due to simple ideological schemes of thought or vested interests?

--It is natural that groups who fear social and political changes will always exist. But those who accept them as an advancement of society must not fear a revolution. Of course, those who defend interests do...."

--You say that to go back, to stop the revolution or to change its course would be the end of peace, the beginning of an unending war. Why?

I will give an example: Guatemala in 1944; the 1944 revolution, in which extremely advanced laws were issued which were later repealed through the intervention of the CIA, the OAS and other obscure political influences.

If those laws had been kept because they responded to the aspirations of the Guatemalan people, peace would have been guaranteed, and we would not have had the long war being waged in that country, to date 26 years!!! Because popular aspirations have not been satisfied, because these aspirations continue and they are not going to permit peace, they are going to provoke war to victory...."

That is why I say that to change the course of our revolution, to go back, would bring war...."

Do you think any of Nicaragua's traditional parties could have achieved structural changes like those achieved by the FSLN?

We must see that parties have two phases. Before and after the Democratic Liberation Union [UDEL]. After the UDEL, most of the existing parties changed their programs. They went from the old democratic aspirations of free suffrage, the secret vote and so forth, to outlining true programs of social, economic and political changes. Of course, they would have not done things like the FSLN, but they would have attempted to make the necessary changes.

The FSLN has become the vanguard of a political movement of changes in this country.

--That is to say that there was a socialist aspiration in all the parties?

--Yes. Only the ruling Nationalist Liberal Party did not have it. It was tangled in its own tentacles. It continued in its old liberal program.

--The liberals, then, lost an ideological war in addition to the physical war?

--Totally. By that time, liberalism was bankrupt across the world since as an ideology, only the functional part of democracy remains as well as the aspirations of liberties.

Likewise, we could also say that neither is Marxism-Leninism as pure as it was some time ago, because it is practiced differently in China, the USSR, Albania and so forth. I think that Nicaragua is developing its own identity and the revolution progresses on an axis, the FSLN, and two wheels, pluralism, in the political sector, and a mixed economy in the economic sector.

--Do you think there are recalcitrant reactionaries in your party?

--There is a left, a right and a center in all parties. I am to the left in mine. The same thing could be happening in Sandinism. There are people who would like the process to go faster; others think it is all right and others would like it to go slower. This is the way democracy is.

PAPER CLAIMS SOMOZISTS DESTROYED SANDINIST POST

PA221951 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0021 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A Sandinist People's Army garrison was destroyed by counterrevolutionary combatants, the local newspaper EL HERALDO reports today. According to the paper, a Sandinist Army post located in Santa Emilia, about 6 km from Somoto, in northern Nicaragua, was destroyed by an artillery attack from the counterrevolutionary forces that oppose the current Nicaraguan regime.

According to a communique distributed in southern Honduras by sympathizers of the counter-revolution, the Sandinists sustained 50 casualties in the clash, while only 4 counter-revolutionaries were killed. The clash allegedly occurred on 17 October. According to the communique, the attack was organized in "the fighting mountains of Nicaragua", in the Nueva Segovia area.

Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Jose Leon Talavera [as received] is currently in Managua, but embassy sources denied having any knowledge of the attack.

AUSBERTO NARVAEZ MILITIA BATTALION ESTABLISHED

PA201717 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The Ausberto Narvaez Militia Battalion was formed yesterday. It is made up of volunteers who are organizing to defend the benefits won through the revolution, benefits that were denied them in the past.

Most of the members of the Ausberto Narvaez Battalion are workers from the Free Zone, the Construction Ministry and the government palace and residents of the various neighborhoods in the capital.

The peoples' militias consist of armed individuals who have decided on their own, to become members of the groups that will defend the fatherland if its sovereignty should be attacked. The people are not pressured in any way to join the peoples' militias. Each Nicaraguan who is aware of the benefits won by the people through the revolution enrolls as a volunteer to maintain a high level of discipline and combat readiness and to take up his weapon to combat any attack by the counterrevolution.

In addition to the Ausberto Narvaez Battalion, the Commander Ezequiel Combat Brigade has also been established and is already operational. Most of its members are from the struggle neighborhoods of Masaya. Its mission is to locate pockets of counterrevolutionary activity in the northern part of the country.

Swearing-in Ceremony

PA211849 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] (ANN)--Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and defense minister, yesterday administered the oath to defend the Sandinist process to its ultimate consequences to the 4th Battalion of reservists of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS].

The 4th Battalion of militia, named after Ausberto Narvaez, a Sandinist combatant who participated in the execution of Anastasio Somoza Garcia, the founder of the Somozist dynasty, in 1956, is comprised of workers, students, professionals and residents of the popular sectors.

In his speech, Commander Ortega said that both the EPS and the Sandinist people's militias defend the revolution against the maneuvers of the most reactionary sectors of U.S. imperialism.

The swearing-in ceremony was held at the Plaza of the Revolution. The commanders of the armed forces, the chiefs of militias and the more than 100 militiamen, who make up the 4th Battalion, were in attendance.

CLERGY COMMENT ON EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENT

PA221852 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The document issued by a group of clergy in connection with the pronouncements of the episcopal conference after having learned the official position of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] on religion has been described as having extraordinary content and has been the topic of much commentary.

Clergy of the CONFER [Nicaraguan Conference of Priests and Nuns], the John XXIII Historical Institute, the Antonio Valdivieso Center and others signed the document.

In one part, the clergy voice concern over the fact that the latest document of the conference is being used against the people, both domestically and internationally. They also voice concern because Christians could fall into the grave evil of dividing, when everybody wants to collaborate with the common dialogue that is needed, but not with discordant attitudes.

The clergy affirm that despite everything, the episcopal conference document has several positive points.

1. It responds to the FSLN communique on religion.

2. It recognizes that the FSLN communique is the basis for a dialogue with the Christain people.

3. The bishops say that they are overjoyed and full of hopes because of the establishment of several principles which they consider positive.

4. They consider explicit the FSLN's recognition of religious freedoms.

In the document, it is also positive to see the evaluation of faith as a revolutionary motivation as well as to the recognition that the interpretations of religious affairs are the sole responsibility of the church as well as the recognition that there are negative situations in which historically, the church has supported domination.

The clergy recognize two other positive aspects in the episcopal conference document: They recognize the commitment to respect our people's religious celebrations and traditions and they also reflect the FSLN's principle that it is everyone's right to participate in the conducting of the nation's political affairs.

However, the document goes on to say, after all these considerations the group of clergy states that it is not their wish to introduce sterile polemics into our church. What we want, say the clergy, is a dialogue with our bishops on pastoral, spiritual and evangelizing experiences.

We regret, state the clergy, the episcopal conference's interpreting putting fraternal international aid on the same level as U.S. intervention.

We are disquieted by the bishops' judgment about the FSLN, which attempts to separate and even put the poor people at odds with their legitimate and recognized vanguard.

Let us recall, the clergy continue, the pastoral letter of November 1979 which states: The first contribution of the church and the Nicaraguans is their preference for the poor and, therefore, it must support the measures and laws which rescue them from all alienation, vindicate their rights and strengthen the organizations which assure their liberty.

Among those signing the clergy's document are: Francisco Javier (Diacera) of the National Jesuit Council, Brother Madariaga of the Christian Brothers, Father Felix Jimenez of the St Paul the Apostle Parish, Juan Roberto (Farruk), director of the Central America [not further identified] and several nuns of various orders.

U.S. HERCULES C-130 ARRIVES FOR RELIEF WORK

PA221551 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A C-130 Hercules plane arrived yesterday from an airbase in Panama. The U.S. Air Force Hercules C-130 arrived yesterday at 1000 at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. It was requested from the U.S. Government by the Nicaraguan Red Cross through the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The plane made its first flight today carrying 30,000 lbs of food to the areas affected by the Coco River floods.

CST, BULGARIAN UNIONS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PA230402 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Central [CST] and Bulgaria labor unions signed an agreement for bilateral cooperation following a visit by a CST delegation to Bulgaria for the first time.

The delegation, headed by Olga Aviles Lopez, CST foreign relations secretary, talked with Bulgarian labor representatives of various levels. The delegation also visited the Bulgarian labor unions' Jorge Dmitrov High School in Sofia and industrial and agroindustrial centers in the (Subdig) District, south of the capital.

The two parties expressed the opinion that the visit served as a basis for the future strengthening of relations between workers of the two countries. They also said that it made it possible to confirm their shared viewpoints concerning basic aspects of the world labor movement.

The delegations exchanged information regarding their respective activities and the Bulgarian representatives expressed their satisfaction with the Sandinist victory, which initiated broad changes for the benefit of the working masses.

SOLIDARITY EVENTS HELD FOR VISITING GUATEMALANS

PA191918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Representatives of Guatemalan revolutionary organizations are touring various parts of Cuba and Cuban mass organizations, such as the Women's Federation, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and others, are holding various events in solidarity with the Guatemalan people.

OCLAE CONDEMNS GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

FL181452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1437 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, has resolutely condemned the violence and repression being perpetrated by the dictatorial regime of Gen Romeo Lucas in Guatemala. A statement released in Havana by this organization emphasizes that the Guatemalan dictatorship by means of terror is trying to diminish the spread of the revolutionary movement in that country and contain the actions of the popular masses.

The statement stresses that neither the economic and military support for the reactionary regime by the United States nor the political terror against workers, peasants and students will frighten the Guatemalan patriots.

The statement calls on the world's democratic youth organizations and progressive forces to expand and strengthen the campaign of solidarity with the Guatemalan people who are waging a just struggle against the tyranny.

NICARAGUAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ON VISIT, COOPERATION

PA180236 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Construction Minister Carlos Schutze has stressed the broad cooperation that Cuba has offered his country in this important area. He has also praised the work of Cuban technicians constructing the road uniting Nicaragua's east and west coasts.

At a news conference held in this capital, the minister said that the Nicaraguan Construction Ministry's main task is the building of roads, dams and houses. He explained that he has come to Cuba to get advice on how to reorganize Nicaragua's official institutions connected with the construction industry. He also said that future Cuban aid to Nicaragua would be in the area of prefabricated materials, the training of qualified technical cadres and the creation of information centers and construction planning.

Schutze then praised the Cuban revolution's construction work, particularly our top leader Fidel Castro's broad knowledge of this subject. According to Schutze, he has had the opportunity to talk at length with Castro.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL222014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, has arrived in the Isle of Youth at the head of a delegation from that fraternal Latin American country.

The Nicaraguan delegation has visited the Carlos Fonseca Amador School in the countryside where Nicaraguan young people are studying and expressed its satisfaction with the modern and comfortable installations where the students' cultural level is being raised. The Nicaraguan interior minister emphasized the enormous importance of linking studies with work and the duty which the students enrolled in the Carlos Fonseca Amador School have to become cadres of the revolution.

The Nicaraguan delegation is touring places of historic interest in the special municipality such as Modelo Prison where Fidel and the attackers of Moncada Barracks were imprisoned.

COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH PERUVIAN TRADE UNION

FL230027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The document we have signed is another step that will help to strengthen the strong and indestructible ties of friendship, solidarity and identification which bind the two trade union organizations. This was stated by Roberto Veiga, member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), at the signing ceremony of a cooperation plan between the CTC and the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP].

Veiga also emphasized that the unity between the two organizations can cope with all attacks because it is based on the love of and unconditional loyalty to the interests of our working classes.

For his part, CGTP Secretary General Eduardo Castillo said the signing of the agreement merely ratifies the long history of solidarity and brotherhood between the workers of Cuba and Peru. In this regard, he said there will be no maneuver or enemy capable of preventing this unity which was demonstrated by the Peruvian workers' repudiation of [Cuban] antisocials and condemnation of the acquittal of the persons responsible for the crime in Barbados [bombing of Cuban airliner]. It was, he said, not only the solidarity of the workers but of all the people of Peru.

The document signed includes a cooperation plan between the Public Administration Workers Union and the Federation of Bank Workers of Peru.

SELA PERMANENT SECRETARY CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Foreign Ministry Contacts

FL222251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo has received Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA). Alzamora went to the Foreign Ministry accompanied by (Diego Luis Castellanos), SELA director of coordination. Vice Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera and the Foreign Ministry director of international organizations, Carlos Lechuga, participated in the meeting.

Discussions With Trade Minister

FL222231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has received Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA). Aspects of the work being done by SELA to coordinate positions of the region and economic cooperation as well as Cuba's participation were discussed at the meeting.

TALKS OPEN WITH BENIN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

FL220158 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Talks between the Governments of Cuba and the People's Republic of Benin opened today at the Foreign Relations Ministry in Havana. Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo, Vice Foreign Ministers Pelegrin Torras and Jose R. Viera and other Foreign Ministry officials participated for the Cuban side. The Benin delegation was composed of Simon Ifede Ogouma, foreign minister of that country; (Guy Landry Ausuma), minister-counsellor of the Benin Embassy in France; and (Pierre Edon), charge d'affaires of the Benin Embassy in Cuba.

Visit to Economics School

FL222027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2019 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Simon Ifede Ogouma, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Benin, has visited the Playa Giron Polytechnical Institute of Economics where young people of that African country are studying. Foreign Minister Ogouma was received by the institute's director, Alfredo Leyva Martinez.

During a friendly chat in which other members of the institute's directorate participated, the visitor was briefed on the functions of the institute to train mid-level technicians in foreign trade and accounting, planning and statistics of the economy.

REPORTAGE ON GARCIA FRIAS' VISIT TO MONGOLIA

For reportage on the visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, see the Mongolia section of the 21 October and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CASTRO RECEIVES COSMONAUTS AT REVOLUTION PALACE

FL221122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received at Revolution Palace the participants of the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight, Col Yuriy Romanenko and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo. Also taking part in the meeting were Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, (Valentin Kosariev) of the Intercosmos Council Secretariat and Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon.

Fidel chatted with the cosmonauts and their group about the various aspects of their space work. He reiterated to the Soviet guests the Cuban party and government's gratitude for their contribution to the success of the joint flight. Romanenko and Tamayo presented Fidel with several symbolic objects which they took along on their trip to space, some of which were also autographed by Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin.

Soviet Delegation's Departure

FL221856 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Vladimir Shatalov departed today for the Soviet Union after fulfilling a broad program of activities in our country.

Bidding farewell to the visitors at the Jose Marti International Airport were Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero; Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers; as well as other members of the Central Committee and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov. Others at the airport to see the visitors off were Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo and cosmonaut trainee Armando Lopez Falcon.

BRIEFS

HAVANA CITY CTC SECRETARY--Noel Zubiaur (Urbides) has been unanimously approved as the new secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, in Havana City Province. The new official was formerly head of the National Mining and Metallurgical Industry Workers Union. He was also elected member of the party's executive bureau in Havana city. Francisco Linares Calvo, who had been CTC secretary in Havana city, was promoted to other state and party duties. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1922 GMT 17 Oct 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY APPEALS FOR END TO VIOLENCE, SMOOTH ELECTION

FL230146 [Editorial Report] Kingston Domestic Service in English (Radio Jamaica) at 0031 GMT on 23 October was heard to carry a presumably live address to the nation by Prime Minister Michael Manley.

After a long indistinct passage, Manley is heard speaking about "violence and terrorism." He then appeals "to all Jamaicans of both political parties, as we enter the final week of the campaign, to stop this madness." Manley also calls "upon the leader of the opposition" to refrain from making "damaging statements."

Manley says that "despair, hysteria and lies" are the "very last thing which Jamaica needs right now." Continuing, he calls "upon the local leaders and supporters of both parties to (?avoid) provocation, confrontation and violence so that the remaining 7 days of this long and arduous campaign can be conducted in an atmosphere of relative calm."

Regarding election day itself, the prime minister says: "I have assurances of both branches of the security forces that adequate preparations are in place to insure a smooth operation." He immediately adds: "I call upon all Jamaicans not to be intimidated, to recognize their rights" and to vote on election day "according to the dictates of their own consciences."

Manley reminds "all patriotic Jamaicans" that "we will all have to work together toward the continued development of our country." He adds that "the government of the People's National Party remains committed to a campaign based on issues and over the remaining 7 days, we will continue to take these issues to the people. We know that neither our party nor our country stands to gain anything at all from this present wave of violence and I call once again on those involved to desist."

Manley concludes his address at 0037 GMT, urging Jamaicans to "be brave and vigilant in your defense of the democratic process. Let us once again as citizens of this country, which we all love, move forward toward this election in the knowledge that the results will be fully accepted, following which we can unite and work toward the building of our great country."

HAVANA REPORTS MORE ACTS OF VIOLENCE

FL222352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2339 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The escalation of violence unleashed by the Jamaican opposition has resulted in new victims in the past few hours, with the death of two children and two adults. Followers of the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] headed by the reactionary Seaga also have caused the destruction of three polling places with just 8 days to go for the general elections in that Caribbean island.

A report states that more than 400 persons have been killed so far this year in acts of violence and incidents promoted by JLP followers. Observers expect new incidents today on the occasion of the funeral of Roy McGann, member of parliament for the ruling National People's Party who was killed in a shootout after an electoral meeting.